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# Security Council

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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia**

## Note verbale dated 1 April 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Burkina Faso, pursuant to paragraph 25 of resolution 1844 (2008) concerning measures taken in implementation of paragraphs 1 through 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) (see annex).

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**Annex to the note verbale dated 1 April 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee**

**Report of Burkina Faso on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1844 (2008) concerning sanctions against Somalia**

Burkina Faso remains concerned at the situation in Somalia, which is undermining development in that country and poses a threat to international peace and security, particularly in the Horn of Africa.

The sanctions imposed by the Security Council, in particular in its resolution 1844 (2008), provide a genuine opportunity to restore peace to Somalia. The resolution promotes the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement and facilitates the delivery of humanitarian aid, supports the efforts of Somali Transitional Federal Institutions, facilitates the activities of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and prevents the supply of weapons.

Burkina Faso intends to contribute to the international community's efforts by ensuring respect for measures relating to the travel ban, the freeze of financial and economic assets and the embargo on arms and military assistance.

## I. Travel ban

Ordinance No. 84-049/CNR/PRES of 4 August 1984 establishes the conditions for nationals and foreigners to enter into, stay in and depart from Burkina Faso. Within this regulatory framework, surveillance of land and airport borders is carried out by the police and gendarmerie at checkpoints.

This system also involves the monitoring of sensitive areas frequented by nationals and foreigners, pre-screening at airport platforms, ongoing registration at border posts, establishment of an operational migration brigade at the Ouagadougou airport, and an in-depth examination of visa and extended stay permit applications.

Lists of individuals subject to sanction and banned from entry into Burkina Faso are transmitted to all monitoring agencies on a regular basis.

With respect to resolution 1844 (2008) concerning Somalia, as no list of individuals or entities has been published to date by the Sanctions Committee, Burkina Faso has not as yet taken any specific measures.

## II. Freeze on financial, economic and other assets

With regard to the freeze on financial assets, generally speaking, when such measures are taken by the Security Council, information on the accounts identified is transmitted and systematically verified with the banks and financial institutions in question through the Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions of Burkina Faso (APBEF-B) and the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO).

Monitoring of economic assets is carried out by real estate companies, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Crafts, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and the Ministry of Justice, which examine various databases, such as business registers, registers of professional business cards, registers of transport professionals, as well as the register of Unique Taxpayer Numbers and the register of Burkina Faso taxpayers.

This system makes it possible to freeze financial, economic and other assets belonging to individuals or entities targeted by Security Council sanctions.

With regard to cash, as no list of individuals or entities has been published to date, no specific measures have as yet been taken by the Burkina Faso authorities.

## III. Embargo on arms and military assistance

With regard to the monitoring of arms and military assistance, Burkina Faso has established a high authority to monitor the import and use of arms, and a national commission to combat the proliferation of light weapons (CNLPAL), both of which come under the direct authority of the prime minister and head of Government.

This mechanism ensures that all suspect activity relating to possible arms trafficking from, by way of or into Burkina Faso is detected and apprehended.

## Conclusion

In order to effectively and efficiently implement Security Council resolution 1844 (2008) concerning sanctions against Somalia, all relevant agencies have been informed, and an interministerial committee is being established to ensure compliance with all Security Council sanctions.

Burkina Faso wishes to reiterate to the Committee its determination and commitment to ensuring strict compliance within its national territory with the measures set forth in Security Council resolution 1844 (2008) concerning Somalia.